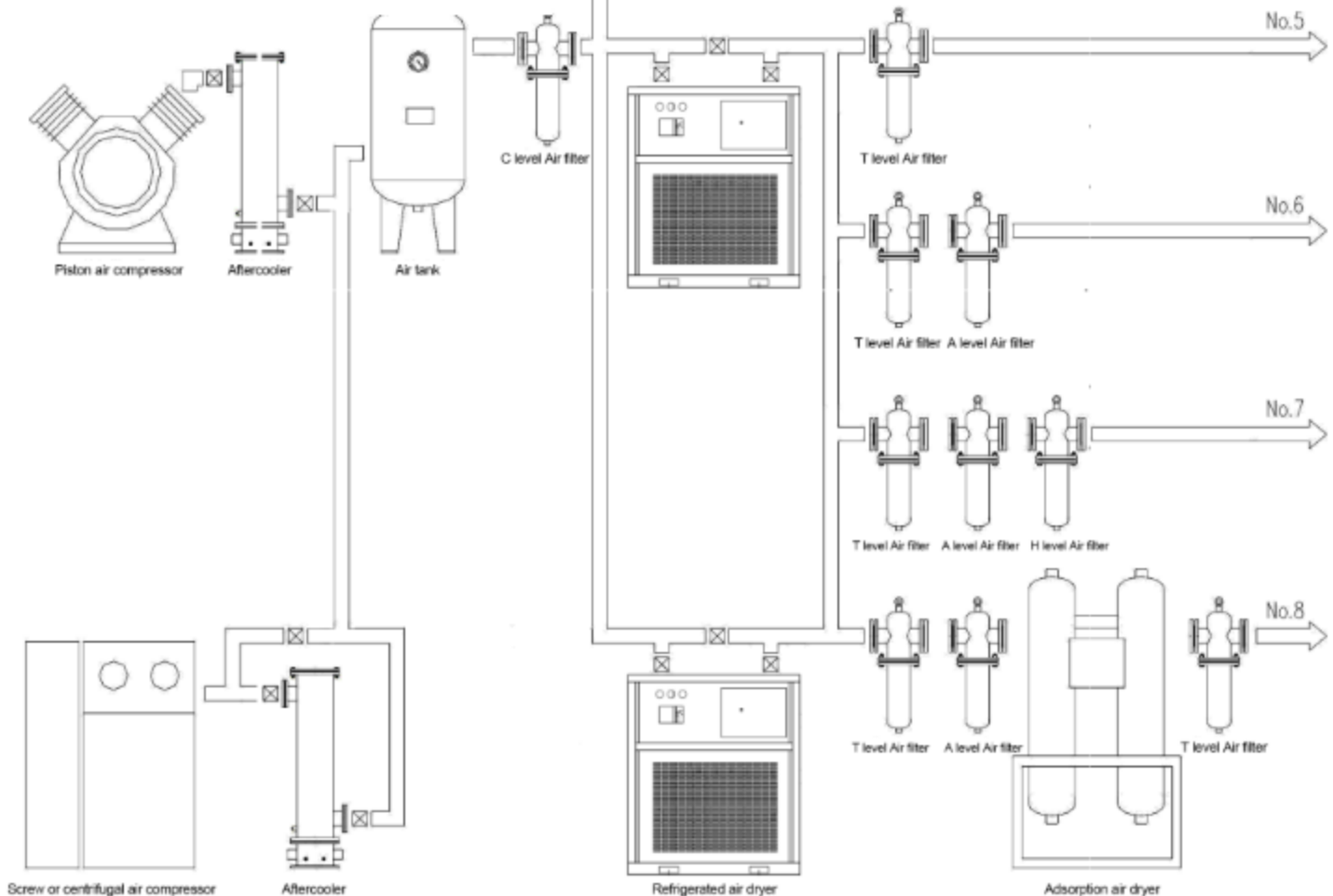


Compressed air purification system Typical configuration diagram

Please directly contact with us for further more details!

Compressed air is one of the most commonly used power sources in industry. Its biggest features are convenience, speed, safety and cheapness. However, untreated compressed air contains a large amount of solid impurities, water and oil, which will not only corrode the air pipeline, increase pressure loss, damage precision instruments, and cause equipment failure, but also affect product quality, reduce production efficiency, endanger personnel health, and increase production costs, which means wasting your precious time and money.

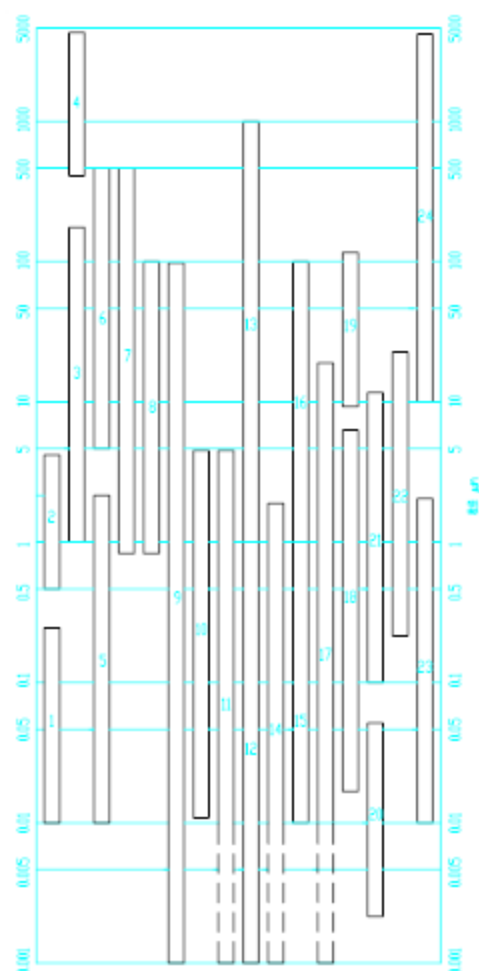
Our company uses advanced technology and processes to manufacture high-performance, full-series compressed air drying and purification equipment with high-quality components, which can provide you with oil-free, water-free, dust-free, and odor-free ultra-clean compressed air of various flow rates and pressures.



| System No. | Impurities in compressed air | | | | Typical applications | |
|------------|---|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Moisture | Particles | Oil | Odor | | |
| No.1 | There is a small amount of dust, water and oil | A small amount of liquid water | $<3\mu\text{m}$ | $5\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ | Oil smell | General pneumatic tools and fixtures, industrial hand tools, foundry machinery, mining rock drills and other heavy pneumatic machinery, parts cleaning, purging, cooling |
| No.2 | There are traces of dust, water and oil | A trace amount of liquid water | $<1\mu\text{m}$ | $0.5\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ | Slightly oily smell | Precision and large pneumatic tools, general pneumatic machinery, instruments, spray painting, coating, drying of measuring equipment |
| No.3 | Virtually all dust, water and oil are removed | Relative humidity 100% | $<0.01\mu\text{m}$ | $0.001\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ | No oil smell | Precision pneumatic tools, machinery, pneumatic instruments, equipment, painting, coating, pneumatic motors, pneumatic conveying |
| No.4 | Free of dust, moisture, oil and odor | Relative humidity 100% | $<0.01\mu\text{m}$ | $0.001\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ | No odor | Medical and breathing gases, bottle blowing, film manufacturing, valuable instruments and equipment, instruments, cosmetics, and so on |
| No.5 | Contains trace dust, moisture and oil, relatively dry | Pressure dew point $2\sim 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $<1\mu\text{m}$ | $0.5\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ | Slightly oily smell | Precision pneumatic tools, fixtures and air guns, woodworking equipment, general pneumatic components, control valves, |
| No.6 | Almost all dust, water and oil are removed, making it drier | Pressure dew point $2\sim 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $<0.01\mu\text{m}$ | $0.001\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ | No oil smell | Plastic injection, motor, electronic component processing, precision pneumatic instruments, control valves, marine instruments, |
| No.7 | Free of dust, moisture and oil, odorless and relatively dry | Pressure dew point $2\sim 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $<0.01\mu\text{m}$ | $0.001\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ | No odor | Bottle injection, pharmaceutical and food processing, medical and dental equipment, precision pneumatic instruments and equipment, |
| No.8 | Free of dust, moisture and oil, odorless, deep drying | Pressure dew point below -20°C , lowest can reach -70°C | $<0.01\mu\text{m}$ | $0.001\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ | No odor | High voltage electrical insulation, powder storage, transportation and drying, advanced spraying, pharmaceutical and food processing, beer brewing, chemical fiber, film and film manufacturing, |

Main sources of impurities in compressed air

1. The air inhaled by the compressor often contains dust particles, water vapor, microorganisms and other harmful gases (see the atmospheric pollution particle size distribution diagram);
2. For piston oil-lubricated compressors, colloidal precipitates formed by oil and metal powder and carbon deposits generated by oil at high temperatures;
3. Welding slag in the pipeline, fragments of sealing gaskets and rust generated by oxidation of water vapor in the compressed air.



Air pollution particle size distribution chart

- 1) Carbon black; 2) Lung-damaging smoke; 3) Fly ash; 4) Raindrops; 5) Ammonium chloride smoke; 6) Pulverized coal; 7) Coal mining dust; 8) Cement dust; 9) Metallurgical smoke; 10) Coal smoke; 11) Fog; 12) Smoke; 13) Particle dust; 14) Smog; 15) Tobacco smoke; 16) Coal dust; 17) Atmospheric dust; 18) Oil vapor suspension; 19) Pollen; 20) Viruses; 21) Printing pigments; 22) Bacteria; 23) Resin smoke; 24) Visible to the naked eye.